

the underprivileged" and a "courageous independent." Today, his painting still hangs just outside this chamber, where it bears witness to the proceedings of this body—and, perhaps, challenges his successors here to continue fighting for the social and government reforms he championed.

Mr. President, to honor Robert M. La Follette, Sr., during the week of the anniversary of his birth, today I am introducing two pieces of legislation. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by the senior Senator from Wisconsin, Senator KOHL; the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senator KENNEDY; and the junior Senator from Ohio, Senator BROWN.

I am introducing a bill that would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins to commemorate Fighting Bob's life and legacy. The second bill that I am introducing today, 1864, would authorize the President to posthumously award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Robert M. La Follette, Sr. The minting of a commemorative coin and the awarding of the Congressional Gold Medal would be fitting tributes to the memory of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and to his deeply held beliefs and long record of service to his state and to his country. I hope that my colleagues will support these proposals.

Let us never forget Robert M. La Follette, Sr.'s character, his integrity, his deep commitment to Progressive causes, and his unwillingness to waver from doing what he thought was right. The Senate has known no greater champion of the common man and woman, no greater enemy of corruption and cronyism, than "Fighting Bob" La Follette, and it is an honor to speak in the same chamber, and serve the same great state, as he did.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 278—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF ITS SUSPENSION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. SMITH, Mr. DODD, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. DEMINT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 278

Whereas the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990 ("the CFE Treaty"), was agreed upon and signed by 22 States Parties in order to establish predictability, transparency, and stability in the balance of conventional military forces and equipment in an area of Europe stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains;

Whereas there are now 30 States Parties to the CFE Treaty, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia,

Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States;

Whereas the CFE Treaty is recognized as one of the most successful arms control treaties of the modern era and has served as a cornerstone of European security as the continent emerged from the shadows of the Cold War;

Whereas the CFE Treaty facilitated the destruction or conversion of over 52,000 battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery pieces, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters;

Whereas the CFE Treaty continues to enable an unprecedented level of transparency into military equipment holdings and troop deployments in Europe, including over 4,000 on-site inspections of military units and installations implemented since the entry into force of the Treaty;

Whereas, on November 19, 1999, at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, the parties to the CFE Treaty signed an Adaptation Agreement to reflect the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the expansion of membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO"), and other changes in the European geopolitical environment;

Whereas, at the time of the signing of the Adaptation Agreement, the Russian Federation made a series of pledges, known as the Istanbul Commitments, to withdraw its remaining military forces and equipment from the territory of Georgia and Moldova or otherwise negotiate consensual agreements on their continued presence;

Whereas while the Government of the Russian Federation has taken initial steps towards fulfilling the Istanbul Commitments, it continues to maintain troops and associated equipment in both Georgia and Moldova without the express sovereign consent of the governments of either of those countries, and the United States and other parties to the CFE Treaty have therefore refrained from taking steps to ratify the Adaptation Agreement;

Whereas, on April 26, 2007, President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, in a speech to the Federation Council of the Russian Federation, announced his intention to initiate an unspecified "moratorium" on Russian compliance with the CFE Treaty, citing the refusal of NATO Members to ratify the Adaptation Agreement, concerns over the proposed United States missile defense deployment in Poland and the Czech Republic, and new basing arrangements between the United States Government and the Governments of Bulgaria and Romania as unacceptable encroachments on the security of the Russian Federation;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation subsequently requested, as is its right under the CFE Treaty, an Extraordinary Conference to discuss its outstanding concerns, which was held from June 12 to June 15, 2007, in Vienna, Austria;

Whereas, on July 14, 2007, President Putin issued a formal decree announcing the intention of the Russian Federation to suspend compliance with the CFE Treaty after providing 150 days advance notice to the other CFE Treaty signatories;

Whereas President Putin justified his decision on "extraordinary circumstances" that "affect the security of the Russian Federation and require immediate measures";

Whereas the CFE Treaty provides a formal mechanism for withdrawal of a State Party from the Treaty following 150 days of notice, but does not contain any provision for suspension; and

Whereas the Department of State, in responding to the announcement by the Government of the Russian Federation to suspend compliance with the CFE Treaty, declared, "The United States is disappointed by the Russian announcement of its intention to suspend implementation of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty. The United States remains committed to CFE's full implementation. We also remain committed to the ratification and entry into force of the Adapted CFE Treaty. We look forward to continuing to engage with Russia and the other States Parties to the Treaty to create the conditions necessary for ratification by all 30 CFE States." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation to suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, signed at Paris November 19, 1990 ("the CFE Treaty"), is a regrettable step that will unnecessarily heighten tensions in Europe;

(2) the Senate recognizes the enduring value of the CFE Treaty as a cornerstone of European security and affirms its support for the basic principles of transparency, accountability, host country consent for the stationing of foreign military forces, and the rule of law embodied in the CFE Treaty and the 1999 Adaptation Agreement thereto;

(3) the Senate strongly urges the Government of the Russian Federation to reconsider its suspension of CFE implementation and engage with the other parties to the CFE Treaty to resolve outstanding problems and establish an agreed approach leading to the eventual implementation of the Adaptation Agreement to the CFE Treaty;

(4) the Senate calls on the Russian Federation to fulfill its Istanbul Commitments of 1999 and move speedily to withdraw all remaining forces and military equipment from Georgia and Moldova;

(5) the Senate encourages all parties to the CFE Treaty to engage the Russian Federation in seeking innovative and constructive mechanisms to fully implement the Istanbul Commitments, consistent with the principles and objectives of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and making full use of OSCE mechanisms;

(6) the Senate calls on all States Parties to ensure that the resolution of the current disputes surrounding the CFE Treaty be considered a priority at the highest political levels, recognizing that the CFE Treaty is important both as an arms control treaty and as an essential building block for stable relations between the Russian Federation and neighboring countries in Europe; and

(7) the Senate encourages officials of the Government of the Russian Federation to refrain from belligerent statements that only further polarize relations and jeopardize security in Europe.

SENATE RESOLUTION 279—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1882 TREATY OF PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM AND CHOSUN (KOREA) AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. WEBB, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 279

Whereas both the Republic of Korea and the United States are fully democratic states with a common commitment to human rights and the rule of law;

Whereas 2007 marks the 125th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Chosun (Korea) and the United States, concluded May 22, 1882, which was a seminal moment in relations between the United States and Korea;

Whereas the treaty contemplates “everlasting amity and friendship between the two peoples”, a tradition that both state signatories have worked to achieve during the past 125 years;

Whereas 2007 marks the 50th anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, with Protocol, signed at Seoul November 28, 1956 (8 UST 2217), between the United States and the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea share a mutual interest in the peaceful denuclearization of the Korean peninsula;

Whereas nearly 40,000 citizens of the United States gave their lives during the Korean War with the hope that the Republic of Korea would remain free and independent;

Whereas the Mutual Defense Treaty, signed at Washington October 1, 1953 (5 UST 2368), between the United States and the Republic of Korea, has led to more than 50 years of effective deterrence against attack by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Whereas 29,000 troops from the United States remain stationed in the Republic of Korea as a tangible sign of the commitment of the United States to the security of the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is the fourth largest contributor of troops to the peacekeeping effort in Iraq and continues its tradition of supporting the United States in key armed struggles;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is making a significant military and financial contribution to building lasting stability in Afghanistan;

Whereas the United States and the Republic of Korea continuously work to modernize their security relationship through annual Security Consultative Meetings between their defense ministers, the Strategic Consultation for Allied Partnership Dialogue, and various lower-level forums;

Whereas the economic partnership between the United States and the Republic of Korea has contributed to significant economic growth for both countries;

Whereas the Republic of Korea is the seventh largest trading partner of the United States, and the United States is the third largest trading partner of the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the Free Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, done at Washington June 30, 2007, is the first free trade agreement between the United States and a Northeast Asian nation, paving the way for greater economic efficiency and consumer benefits in both countries;

Whereas nearly 2,000,000 Korean-Americans contribute to the fabric of life in the United States and link the United States to Korea on a personal basis;

Whereas the Republic of Korea sends more international students to the United States than any other country; and

Whereas the strong relationship between the United States and the Republic of Korea across many fronts has proven beneficial for both countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the strength and endurance of the alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea should be acknowledged and celebrated;

(2) the Free Trade Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, done at Washington June 30, 2007, highlights the vibrancy and diversity of the common interests of the United States and the Republic of Korea and should be fully implemented by both countries;

(3) the United States should sustain substantive dialogue with both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the expectation of the eventual unification of the Korean peninsula, as it was at the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the Kingdom of Chosun (Korea) and the United States, concluded May 22, 1882;

(4) working with the Republic of Korea to foster greater regional cooperation in East Asia should be a priority of the United States, as such cooperation brings long and short term benefits to all those involved; and

(5) the United States and the Republic of Korea should strive to develop further a more global perspective in their partnership, with the goal of addressing international priorities such as the fight against terrorism, the promotion of human rights, the enhancement of democracy, and support for peace-keeping.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution commemorating the 125th anniversary of the 1882 Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the Kingdom of Chosun, Korea, and the United States Treaty provisions covered the appointment of diplomatic and consular representatives, care for U.S. ships in distress or needing fuel, and protection for American citizens. The treaty also allowed that Koreans could work in the United States.

As President Reagan noted on the 100th anniversary of the treaty signing, “This Treaty marked a chapter in the history of northeast Asia and was the auspicious beginning of an enduring partnership between the United States and Korea.”

Initial efforts in 1880 by U.S. Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce with Korea were unsuccessful. However, in an interesting similarity to current events, Chinese officials assisted in this endeavor. Viceroy Li Hongzhang, a leading Chinese figure, invited Commodore Shufeldt to visit China so that discussions could be held regarding the U.S. efforts for a treaty with Korea. In May of 1882, in part due to Chinese assistance, agreement was reached. Commodore Shufeldt and Minister Sin Hon among others, participated in the treaty ceremony in Inchon. After it arrived in the United States, the treaty was ratified the following January.

The Republic of Korea-United States partnership covers economic, educational, security, and other fronts. Nearly 40,000 American citizens gave their lives during the Korean War with the hope that the Republic of Korea would remain free and independent. The U.S. Department of Defense re-

ports that over 8,000 American personnel remain missing from their service in that war, with nearly 200 of those from my home State of Indiana.

Today, approximately 2 million Korean-Americans contribute to the fabric of life in the United States, and serve as an important link, on a personal basis, with the Republic of Korea. I am pleased to introduce this resolution with deep appreciation for this important bilateral relationship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 280—CONGRATULATING THE ANAHEIM DUCKS FOR WINNING THE 2007 STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 280

Whereas, on June 6, 2007, the Anaheim Ducks (referred to in this preamble as the “Ducks”) won their first National Hockey League Stanley Cup Championship by defeating the Ottawa Senators by a score of 6 to 2 in the fifth game of the Stanley Cup finals;

Whereas the Ducks are the first National Hockey League franchise to bring the Stanley Cup to the State of California;

Whereas the Ducks won the first Pacific Division Championship and the second Western Conference title in franchise history before winning the Stanley Cup;

Whereas the Ottawa Senators displayed the qualities of worthy opponents and played a hard-fought series against the Ducks;

Whereas the Ducks finished the regular season with the best record in the 13 year history of the franchise, with 48 wins, 20 losses, and 14 overtime losses, for a total of 110 points;

Whereas the Ducks players Francois Beauchemin, Ilya Bryzgalov, Sebastien Caron, Ryan Carter, Joe DiPenta, Ryan Getzlaf, Jean-Sebastien Giguere, Mark Hartigan, Kent Huskins, Chris Kunitz, Ric Jackman, Todd Marchant, Brad May, Andy McDonald, Drew Miller, Travis Moen, Joe Motzko, Scott Niedermayer, Rob Niedermayer, Sean O'Donnell, Samuel Pahlsson, George Parros, Dustin Penner, Corey Perry, Chris Pronger, Aaron Rome, Teemu Selanne, Ryan Shannon, and Shawn Thornton exemplify the team motto, “Heart, Sacrifice, and Passion”;

Whereas team captain Scott Niedermayer earned the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player in the 2007 Stanley Cup Playoffs;

Whereas team and community leader Teemu Selanne won his first Stanley Cup in an illustrious 15 year career that has brought pride and excitement to Orange County, California;

Whereas, under the direction of head coach Randy Carlyle and Assistant Coaches Newell Brown and Dave Farrish, the Ducks have reached the Western Conference Finals in 2 consecutive seasons and have earned a reputation as 1 of the best teams in the league;

Whereas General Manager Brian Burke has exercised impeccable vision in building a strong, competitive, and exciting team in Anaheim;

Whereas team owners Henry and Susan Samueli have infused the Ducks with a winning spirit and have demonstrated an unparalleled commitment to hockey fans and the community;

Whereas Ducks fans are enthusiastic and passionate about the team and the sport of